Tueldar, January 20. 1713.

Have spent two Reviews in a Digression upon this Barbarous War, carried on for many Years among our Northern Protestant Nations, to the Eternal Infamy of the Parties; I must give ou another upon this Occasion, and then I shall go

where I left off.

The first thing I observe, is, That Almighty od has, from Heaven, so wonderfully testified his ispleasure against the Nations I am speaking of, nat I admire no notice has been taken of it in the ordd, (viz.) That as the Plague has for some Years ade dreadful Ravages in the Northern Parts, fo no ountry in Christendom has yet been visited, but lose very Countries which are embark'd in this oody Method of making War. I believe I am for the my Observation, that, except Koningsberg, the Royal Prussia, and I will not say the Prussian as no concern in it neither, I am listerally and exactly be, I wonder no Eyes have been open to observe is before.

Methinks the Kings, and Princes, and People too, that part of the World, should be sensible of this, nd reflect with Regret upon the Hand of Heaven in terrible a particular; Methinks they should see that Calamities their Subjects suffer, perhaps on their Account, since they alone are singled out from the Nations of the World as the Subject of so see

ere a Visitation.

Besides this, it may be observed, That, except Poand, where this Infection began, all the Desolation ne Plague has hitherto made, has been in the Prothant Part of the World, and among the Protestant cople; and yet those very Protestants are still Tearg one another to Pieces in the most Furious and matural manner possible.

From hence, give me leave to observe, How in all his War, every Party has in their Course or Turn en Overthrown in the middle of their Prosperity ad Success, by the same kind of Error and Mistake; emely, by overrunning themselves in their Prosperity, or one of them having been able to take warning the others Missortunes, or to act with Moderatiin the time of their Success; Take some of them * Examples.

Ring Augustus having, to the surprize of this part of the World, jump'd into the Polish Throne, having disappointed the French Project of setting up the Prince of Conti, and being received and acknowledged, without any Opposition of Neighbours, might to this day have enjoy'd in Peace what he had procur'd by Art, and been quiet in the Possession of that Crown, which Policy, not Strength had obtained for him, had not his Ambition, or whatever you please to call it, push'd him upon breaking with the Swedes, a Nation superior to him every way, both in Numbers, Goodness of Troops, and Means to raise them. But from his unjust Attempt upon Riga, and invading Livonia, which was the Swedes Dominion, all things went wrong with him, and this running beyond himself, has been HIS Overthrow.

Next him, the Swede took his Turn, his Success was the Aftonishment of Mankind, he brought the Dane to a Peace, by the Assistance of England and Holland, in the first place; Next, he drove the King of Poland from before Riga, and quite out of Livonia; then he beat 120000 Muscovises at the Battle of Narva; he overthrew King Augustus at Cracow; and again, on the Frontiers of Silesia: He beat him out of Poland, follow'd him into Saxony, and made him quit the first to preserve the last; His Ene-mies, struck with the Terror of his Arms, trem. bled at him: The Czar offered him Peace almost upon any Terms; but not able to set Bounds to his Resentment, or govern his Prosperity with Moderation, nothing would serve him, but to March into a Desert, and, I may say, Wander, rather than March, with his Army into Museoy, on a wild Notion of dethroning the Czar: This, I foretold, would ruin him, and printed it in this Paper, that his Piper would lead him such a Dance as he would not find his way Home again, and so it has proved, for his Piper is not come yet, and this running beyond bimfelf has

been HIS Overthrow. Then comes the Dane, One would have thought he might have been made Wife by the Disasters

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of his Neighbours, according to the old Rule, Fælix quam faciunt aliena Pericula cautum, but Pride and his own Fate hurried him on, and when he had come off without Blows, and might have fet still in Peace, and only look'd on upon the Calamities of his Neighbours; he must break again with the Swedes, without the least new Provocation, and in persuit of this Humour he invades Schonen: I have no fecond Sight, nor do I pretend to prophese; but upon his Preparation for that Expedition; I took the Liberty to fay, in the Review, which I refer to those that have them by them to prove, That if he (the Dane) did attack the Swedes in their Distress, their King fled, and their Affairs in Confusion, and did Invade Schonen, they should not Prosper, and so it prov'd; They are entirely deseated, at the great Battle of Helsingburg, by Count Steinboch, and, this running beyond bimfelf, has been HIS Overthrow.

Not sufficiently warn'd by these Missortunes, the Czar comes next, and he, the Turks, having declar'd War against him, Marches against them with a powerful Army, but not content to wait the coming of the Turks, on the Bank of the Borishenes, where he had his own Country behind him, and his Allies of Poland at his Elbow, to surnish him with Provisions, he must just fall into the King of Sweden's Error, and Wander (as I call'd it before) rather than March, through the Barren Wasts of Moldavia and Walachia, till the Tarsars having cut off his Provisions, and the Turks having surrounded him, he was sain to BEG, or, as some say, BUY a most scandalous dishonourable Peace, and, this running beyond himself, has been HIS Overthrow.

How far this may yet be the Fate of Count Steinboch, I cannot foretel, I think he has run a terrible Risque, time must discover it: —We have now, a New Flame kindled; the Turks have broken with the Muscovites a second Time, and the King of Smeden is preparing for an Irruption into Poland, and, as I have twice been moved to foretel the Event of the wild Undertakings, above noted, and bave, in both, been right; so let those who think it worth while, observe the Issue of what I am now saying.

The Preservation of the Swedish Dominions Germany, the preserving the Swedes in a Pollure a Power to Guard and Protect the Protestant Inter in Germany; these, every Good Protestant must be Friend to, and therefore, when, formerly, I export the false or rash Steps, taken by that vigorous Ki and shewed how destructive they were to the Go of Europe, how he might have finished the Calaz ties of Europe long ago ; and made a Peace for us that every Body must have liked; but omitted Glorious Opportunity to perfue Great and Impracable Designs, which threatned all his Glory with Eclipse: I say, when I spoke what I thought just of that Part, yet I always said, and say still, Protestant Princes of Europe are all mad, if they the Swedes be beaten out of Germany, whether the Danes, Saxons and Poles, whom I call Christia or by the Muscovites, whom I do not call io,my last.

But, now the Swede is, as we are told, brings down the Turks into Christendom, a Design, Godd Mercy disappointed him in, two Years ago, to great Regret:—Now, I say, he hopes again do it; and our News Papers say, he is to have Interview with the Turkish Emperor; where, what they say is true, a Sight is to be seen, which confess, is, to me, a very sad one, and which was seen yet in the World, (viz.) a Protestant Kisting in Council with a Mahametan Emperor, cost suiting together, to Invade the Christian Country and Christian Princes of Europe; sor, the News pers say, his Swedish Majesty is to have an Interview with the Grand Seignior, and to hold a great Cost of War with him.

If the King of Sweden makes use of the Turks bring him Home, and with Honour and Sasety him into the Hands of his own Subjects, and no may have, so far, noshing to say: But if he heads Turkish Armies, or joyns with them in a stated Wagainst the Poles and Muscovites, to push the conquing those Princes, and dethroning or ruining the by the Turkish Power; as I said before of the Dan let Time make the Truth of it appear, I say, by the They SHALL NOT Prosper.

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